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From the Capital.

Shanghai Consular Agreement Not

Ratified.

MR. WU WILL NOT SPEAK

Cable advices from Admiral Kempff this

the murder of von Ketteler, the German

resents the situation of the ministers as

most desperate. The shortage of their food

supplies reported by Admiral Kempff gives

rise to the gravest apprehension. It should

Baron Von Ketteler.

be borne in mind that, having been brought

to Taku by runner, this dispatch repre-

sented the minister's condition at least five says ago, and there is reason to fear that

CHEFOO (No date. Received July 2).

Runner from Pekin reports legations ar

besieged; provisions nearly exhausted; situ-

ation desperate. German minister going to

Tsung-li-vamen murdered by Chinese sol

Tsung-li-yamen muraered by Chinese sordiers. American, Italian, duty (Dutch?) legations burned. Twenty thousand Cainese soldiers inside, 30,000 outside Pekin; 3,000 reported bound Tien Tsin; still fighting at Tien Tsin. Communications Tien Tsin by rail and river insecure.

KEMPFF.

Will Not Ratify Agreement.

After forty-eight hours' consideration, and after consulting the President at Canton by

wire, the cabinet officers here have decided

not to ratify the agreement of nine article

providing for the neutralization of Shanghai and the other Chinese treaty ports submit-

ted by Minister Wu. There were some

things in the agreement which the govern-

t no act of hostility so long as the y of the province is able to keep the and will protect foreigners. This

Not Yet at War With China.

leader does not represent the Chinese gov-

ernment, but that he is merely a self-con-etitated head of a lawless and rictous com-

bination. It is also patisfied that the offi-

influence and learning, are decidedly on influence and learning, are posed to Tuan's policies.

Hedding this view, our government is still convinced that a state of war with China does not exist; that we are merely oppositionary made even though

cial class of China generally, the men of

Our government is convinced that this

the worst has happened in the interim.

Recretary of the Navy, Washington:

message follows:

ning fully confirm previous reports of

The admiral also rep-

CHINESE TROOPS THERE

e Evening Sta

No. 14,771.

TWO CENTS.

## ALL DOUBT REMOVED

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Positive Information in Berlin That Von Ketteler is Dead.

HE WAS ASSASSINATED JUNE 18

Pulled From His Horse and Beaten

to Death by Mobs.

slated to make the grandstand play with the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July. They say he is the most enthusiastic silver man who ever came down the pike, and is willing to go the 16 to 1 ratio even better, if necessary.

Representative Richardson, the tall sycamore of the Tennessee, waiks about in a black alpaca coat, a white tle and a satisfied air since he has been chosen to be permanent chairman of the convention. Mr. Richardson says he realizes the mistake of long speeches and proposes to cut his remarks down to fifteen minutes.

Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, who will probably be the temporary chairman, attracts a great deal of attention. Oratory is to be one of the strong cards of the convention proceedings and the most effective spell-binders of the party are to be called upon. Kansas City is giving the visitors a few points as a hot town. It has been fairly sizzling for two days, and if the weather keeps up the delegates will certainly find opportunity to cut the proceedings short.

N. O. M. CONSULS PROPOSE A PLAN

> BERLIN, July 2.-A telegram from Dr. Lenz, the German consul at Chefoo, says

"Our minister at Pekin was murdered June Privy Councillor Hamann informed the correspondent of the Associated Press to-day that the official dispatch announcing

Baron von Ketteler's assassination was re-ceived here early today. It was basey upon a direct written message conveyed from Pekin and signed by von Bergen, a mem-Pekin and signed by von Bergen, a mem-ber of the German legation at Pekin, and Sir Robert Hart, the inspector general of customs. It was addressed to the com-mander of the European forces at Tien Tsin, and was forwarded June 2) by Consul Zimmerman to the German consul at Chefoo. The message contained a number of interesting details. Baron Ketteler, while riding on horseback to the Tsung Li Yamen (foreign office), was attacked by large numbers of Chinese, who pulled him off his horse and beat him to death. An interpreter who was with him was seriously injured, but escaped and subsequently reached the German legation.

More Murders Suspected.

Herr Hamann supposes that there was more bloodshed at the legation, the destruction of which, he declares, was more alarming because the message adds that the conditions of whites in Pekin was desperate and aid was imperatively needed. It was also announced that the ammunition of the legation guards was almost ex-hausted. When Mr. Hamann was asked whether

When Mr. Hamann was asked whether the course of Germany or that of the other powers toward China will be altered by the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, he repided that he was unable to answer the question because the Count von Bulow (the minister of foreign affairs) left here yesteday evening to visit Emperor William at Wilhelm'shaven, before the clarming news was received here. It is supposed Count von Buelow will forego his vacation and remain in Berlin.

Berl.n. Herr Hamann was also asked if the Chinese minister here would be given his pass ocrts, but the privy councillor did not re-

Consuls Make Novel Proposal.

The consular body at Tien Tsin have unanimously proposed to their governments, as the sole means of saving the foreigners at Pekin, that the wited powers should inform the Chinese authorities that the graves of the ancestors of the imperial famlly at Pekin will be detroyed if the foreigners at Pekin, especially the ministers, are harmed.

It is understood the Great Britain is not disposed to adhere to the proposal. BELIEVE . IN LONDON.

Reports of Fetteler's Death Accepted LONDON, July 2.- The morning papers generally accept as conclusive the reports

that Baron von Ketteler has been killed, and express grave uncertainty as to whether any of the members of the legations at Pekin are safe.

The British foreign office has received Baron von Ketteler has been killed, but no other information.

Official dispatches received by the consular body at Shanghal confirm in the

fullest manner the report of the butchery of Baron von Ketteler, the German min-ister, June 18. The minister was riding on Legation street when he was attacked by to pieces with swords. The German lega-tion and six other bulldings were burned, and a number of servants of the legation were killed and their bodies thrown into

Official confirmation of this ghastly busi-Official confirmation of this ghastly business has created the utmost consternation among the consuls general of the powers, who expressed fears that a war a l'outrance will be declared against the Pekin government. The consuls entertain little hope that any foreigners are left alive in the capital. There were 100 foreigners connected with the legations, fifty in the custom house, English and American tourists, and others to the number of 150, and nearly 500 legation guards. 500 legation guards.

Reports From Nankin.

which relieved Admiral Seymour five days ago and then proceeded toward Pekin; but cate between Tien Tsin and Chefoo, there daily, though some reports from Taku al-

Death of Ensign McGill.

The Navy Department is informed that Easign S. G. McGill, jr., died at the naval hospital, Newport, R. I., Saturday. Ensign McGill was appointed to the Naval Academy from North Dakote in May, 1893, and reached his present grade in July, 1800, His last sea service was on the U. S. S.

Licut. J. G. Quiaby, from the Norfolk

News.
Lieut. J. F. Luby, from the Buffalo to
the hospital at Malia.
Corpenter William Boone, to the
Mashington navy yard for fuel inspection.

Personal Mention.

June 30 says: "French priests here have re ceived reports from Pekin that the public execution of foreigners has been in progress since June 20. The news comes by runners from French priests at Pekin, who state that they administered the last rites

A dispatch to the Express from Nankin,

Nankin cables, dated Sunday, say that Viceroy Liu Yun Yih received a telegram from Gen. Yulu Saturday, stating that the German minister had been murdered Second Advance on Pekin. Nothing has been heard from the column

as it takes at least two days to communiis nothing extraordinary in this. Troops are going forward from Taku to Tien Tsin lege that it will be three weeks before a large force can be sent to Pekin.

Liu Yuh Yih has received this from the

viceroy at Yuanshikai: "Foreign troops vic-torious at Tien Tsin. They will enter Pekin

Recent Naval Orders. Commander G. A. Bicknell has been detacked from the Mare Island navy yard and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. H. W. Harrison has been ordered to temporary duty at the Norfolk navy

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. M. Heller of this city, who has been in active service in the Philippines, landed in San Francisco Saturday night from the transport Sumner, a route for home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JULY 2, 1900-TWELVE PAGES.

## would be cancelled should affairs in China in a condition of uncertainty. Mr. Wu had no special news from China oday, and is quite anxiously awaiting to lear something definite concerning the ninisters. Consular Advices From Shanghai.

Two important cablegrams were received by Secretary Hay yesterday from United States Consul General Goodnow at Shang-Alarming Report Regardhai. The consul states, in substance, as ing Legations at Pekin.

follows:

"It is rumored in Shanghai that the German minister to Pekin, Baron von Ketteler, was killed at Pekin on the 18th of June. On the 23d of June three of the legation buildings were still standing; the others had been burned. On the 26th of June a dispatch was received at Shanghai from Yung Lu (believed to be the vicercy of the province of Chi-Li, where the principal troubles have occurred) stating that the other ministers were safe.

"Dispatches to Shanghai from different sources indicate that Prince Tuan, father of the heir-apparent, seems to be absolutely in control at Pekin, and that his attitude is the worst possible and most hostile to foreigners. It is even said that he issued an edict as far back as the 20th of June ordering all of the viceroys to attack the foreigners in their respective provinces—an order which has so far not been obeyed."

KEMPFF SAYS KETTELER IS DEAD News Brought by a Runner

A British Consul's Report.

The British consul at Che-Foo telegraphs that Baron von Ketteler, German minister at Pekin, was murdered by native troops June 18. He was attacked while proceed

June 18. He was attacked while proceeding to the Tsung-Ii-Yamen, where he died. Three legations—it is not stated which—we still undestroyed June 23.

A Shanghai press dispatch says the American consul there states that Yung Lutelegraphed June 26 that the other ministers were safe that morning, but the situation was desperate, and he doubted whether the ministers could hold out twenty-four hours longer, as he and the empress could no longer give protection.

The commander of the Italian cruiser Elha telegraphs from Taku on June 30 as follows:

"Advices from the German legation is "Advices from the German legation in Pekin state that all the legations have been burned except those of England. France and Germany. All the members of the diplomatic corps have taken refuge in the British legation."

Views of Local Officials.

Consul General Goodnow's advices a Shanghai brought the foreign ministers at Pekin along one day further in safety. showing that they were still alive, with the probable exception of the German minister. Some encouragement is drawn by the officials from the fact that the other ministers were alive on the later date, for officials elieve that the diplomatic corps at Pekin ould not have been preserved through the fury of the first stages of the outbreak only to fall victims to sober second thought. There is also at least the indication that the Chinese government itself was protect-

on the other hand, the statement that the On the other hand, the statement that the notoriously anti-foreign Prince Tuan was in complete control at Pekin was regarded as an exceedingly grave development and as tending to fix clearly responsibility for the happenings of the past three weeks directly upon the Pekin government. An ameliorating condition is the refusal of the great viceroys, themselves of almost absolute power in their provinces, to be conditioned from Pekin in their attitude toward foreigners.

A high official of the State Department says that there is nothing now to do but to follow out the course the State Depart-ment already has adopted, namely, to have the United States consuls put themselves in communication with the viceroys of the ment already has adopted, namely, to take the United States consuls put themselves in communication with the viceroys of the provinces; treating the central government at Pekin as in apacitated for administrative work, and meanwhile doing all in their power to protect the foreigners in their respective districts. The signs of an amicable disposition on the part of these viceroys is probably the basis for the hope that they can be induced at least to stand neutral and keep their provinces in order if it shall be necessary to direct hostilities energetically against the Pekin government.

This course seems to be absolutely necessary now, unless developments in the immediate future demonstrate the inaccuracy of Consul General Goodnow's advices relative to the status of affairs at Pekin. There is authority for the statement that our government feels that what must be done at once is to drive forward a relief force to Pekin, regardless of the strength

force to Pekin, regardless of the strength Military Preparations. So far it has not been regarded as neces eary to do more in the way of military preparations to this end than has been done, and consequently no further rein-forcements have been ordered to Taku. There is doubt here as to the sufficiency of the force now there to undertake the work. Admiral Kempff yesterday reported that 14,000 men of all arms were ashore, without stating definitely where they were It expedition directed against Pekin has ve started from Taku or Tien Tsin. In this state of ignorance as to the military situa-tion it is not possible to act intelligently that to accomplish effective work kind of an understanding must be eached among the powers interested be-ond the rather vague one under which hey are now proceeding. A small foreign force made up of different

ment felt that it could not accept. Such, for instance, was the absolution proposed to be extended to the Chinese government in advance for any outrages that might occur in the treaty ports.

The government has, however, no objection to the principle embedded in the arrangement, and has therefore told Consul General Goodnow by cable that he may pledge the United States government to commit no act of Fostility so long as the derstanding and perhaps even under one general generalship, might accomplish greater things than more numerous forces working independently, and, if it is possible to reach an accord between the as to the precise objects of the next tary expedition, treating perhaps on the immediate objects of relieving the the immediate objects of refleving tisters and other foreigners who are ger, and leaving other great questlo the future of China to be dealt with after, it is probable that the Unite will cheerfully adhere. This gov has not yet regarded the developm is every disposition on the part of the government here to encourage such agreements, for they will not only relieve the government of the necessity of maintaining a large naval force at the southern treaty ports, but will tend to strengthen decidedly whatever opposition there may be in China to the anti-forcign element, headed by Prince Tuan. has not yet regarded the developments as demanding the assembling of Congress in extraordinary session to declare war, and it is possible that the dispatch of more re-inforcements to China from Manila and the inforcements to China from Manua and the United States may not require congressional action, as long as the object is strictly to succor American citizens in distress and

The American Marines in Pekin

It has transpired that the fifty-six Amerian marines beleaguered in Pekin are under he command of Capt. John T. Myers o the Marine Corps, formerly attached to th Baltimore of Admiral Dewey's squadron Baltimore of Admiral Dewey's squadron and the reputed author of the satirica poem, "Hoch der Kaiser," the public rect tation of which got Capt. Joseph B. Cogh lan in so much trouble. He is a native o Georgia and entered the Marine Corps in

Restraint on Minister Conger One consideration which makes agains the unreserved acceptance by the officials of the assurance of minor Chinese officials including Li Hung Chang and Minister Wi that a state of war does not exist is the fact that Mr. Conger is not permitted to fact that Mr. Conger is not permitted to communicate with his own government by the same means employed by the Tsung Li Yamen in getting news to the outside world, leading to a suspicion that he is not at that perfect liberty which marks the existence of a state of peace. It is possible that the Chinese government may be able to offer a satisfactory explanation on this point, but at present the officials say that our future relations with China depend altogether upon what Minister Conger has to say when he is finally brought again in touch with the State Department.

Mr. Adee Back From Europe. Second Assistant Secretary of State Ade awheel of the Rhine region and the Black PRESSURE ON BRYAN

Strong Effort to Make Him Play Practical Politics.

HE IS AN IDEALIST. HOWEVER

Not Disposed to Make Any Concessions Whatever.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 2.-A tremendous effort is being made to induce Bryan to play what such men as Hill and Gor-man regard as practical politics. The real fight of the convention is over the plat-form. Mr. Hill is not a candidate for the vice presidency. It is doubtful whether he would accept if nominated. Today he declared the suggestion of his candidacy to be absurd. What he wants is to have specific reference to 16 to 1 omitted from the money plank. He wants to get as far from 16 to 1 as he can, but realizing that it will be impossible to lead the party away from the platform of '96, he will be satisfied a reiteration of substantially the language of the Chicago silver platform with the single substitution of "At the present legal ratio" for "At the ratio of 16 to 1." Bryan ratio" for "At the ratio of 16 to 1." Bryan resists even this change, which simply refers the public to the statute for the ratio instead of quoting it. It is a distinction without a difference, but it is a characteristic of Mr. Bryan to avoid the temptation of expediency. The reputation of which Mr. Bryan is most proud is that of consistent courage and contempt of resort to play the role of opportunist. He believes that the omission of the figures 16 to 1 would serve no other purpose except to that the omission of the figures 16 to 1 would serve no other purpose except to give evidence of timidity. He does not believe that the people would be fooled, nor that the plank with the distinct words 16 to 1 omitted would be any more acceptable to those who oppose silver than is the plank of the Chicago platform unchanged.

He is Against Compromises. To yield at all would be simply to com promise the position of the party by interjecting an evidence of fear to save the self esteem of a few leaders of the '96 revolt, who, having to come back into the party anyhow, would like to be able to say that anyhow, would like to be able to say that a concession was made to them. Then there is no proposition to abandon either free coinage or the ratio, and, therefore, there is no substance to the proposed change in the silver plank. Mr. Bryan does not want, however, to have even the suspicion of timidity or insincerity to rest upon the convention. Hill is used to having his sincerity doubted. He does not care much what other people think so long.

care much what other people think so long ople doubt the sincerity of his de Some people doubt the sincerity of his devotion to the democratic party, and suspect that he would like to see Bryan defeated this fall. He says, "I am a democrat," and lets it go at that, Hill is a factor in the situation here, not, as it now appears, so much as a candidate for the vice presidency, but as an adviser. His advice may not be taken, but he is being treated very politely, and being made to feel that he is regarded as a man of consequence in the party. It must be flattering to him, though he be not able to control the platform utterparty. t must be flattering to him, though he be not able to control the platform utterances, to discover the favor in which he is held by the great mass of the assembled democrats, especially those of the south. That they are glad to have him appear as an active party worker is manifest, and it must bear to him suggestions of future influence in the party, whatever happens to the ticket in November.

Favored for Second Place. It is evident that a good many of the delgates feel that it would be to the benefit of Bryan, and many of them would be glad to make some slight modification of the plat make some signt modification of the plat-form to please him. To the party managers and to Hill himself the incongruity of his being a candidate with Bryan on a free sit-ver income tax platform is obvious, and the expressions in his favor appear merely as evidence of friendly sentiment, and a de e to "get all the democrats together." I date of the party contention over silver. I is impossible, however, to take silver out of the present campaign, though other issues are likely to take a more prominent place in the public mind. It is apparent to those who have studied the situation here that Bryan's objection to any modification of the silver plank is not based on the belief that to do so would result in the loss of strength. Neither he nor any of the rest doubts his ability to hold the silver vote by his own personality. His objection is based on a sen-timental regard for principle and a pride in personality. His objection is based on a sen-timental regard for principle and a pride in steadfastness and consistency. The same sentiment does not attach as strongly to the mass of the democratic party as repre-sented by these assembling here. Among the southern men especially there is evilence of a disposition toward opportunism ut the great hold which Bryan has upon

them all renders his spirit dominant. Bryan Offsets Hill's Influence. He is a sword and buckler to their sourage He is their sage and prophet who sounds

a warning when they seem yielding to the influence of the siren voice of Mr. Hill sing ing the alluring song of success. But for him the story of this contention would be him the story of this contention would be very different from those which will be re corded. Many pligrimages have been made and are being made to Lincoln, and through and are being made to Lincoin, and through the returning pilgrims Bryan's influence is being felt. The visit of HEI to Lincoln at the request of Bryan is regarded as the notable event thus far in the progress of the party manipulations. When Hill de-parted on a sudden summons there was eager speculation as to its meaning, and what might be the results. Few there were who did not feel a desire to be present to what high be the results. Few there were who did not feel a desire to be present to witness the expected contest between the prince of adroit politicians and the man who is an enthusiast in convictions. The fact that Hill had been called to Lincoln started anew the talk of The fact that Hill had been called to Lincoln started anew the talk of the New Yorker as a candidate, but those who knew the object of the conference felt a deeper interest in speculating as to which, if either, would be converted to the other's views as to the wisdom and propriety of modifying the silver plank. It was believed that Bryan was inspired to send for Hill by the belief that he could convince him of the futility and unwisdom of a meaningless modification of the platform designed to catch votes. It was known that Hill went with confidence in his own powers of argument. A solution of the

known that Hill went with confidence in his own powers of argument. A solution of the difficulty over the platform may be found in the vice presidential nomination, which is secondary to the platform in point of interest among the leaders. Bryan's influence over the convention is apparently without limit. It is more potential than that of a boss. It is that of a recognized leader to whom the party looks as the only hope of salvation and whose personality puts it under a spell. If Hanna or Platt, or Gorman or Croker exercised such dominant influence the cry of "boss" would be raised from every quarter.

Peculiar Kind of Boss. But there is nothing of the character of the boss about Bryan, and the methods of exercising his influence preserves it from the characterization of "bossism." He argues instead of ordering, and is deferred to rather than obeyed. As great as is his influence, he may have to choose in the end between a concession to the so-called conin the construction of the such a concession in the form

of the ticket. He may have to choose be-tween a radical platform with a conserva-tive vice presidential candidate and a con-cession in the platform with a vice presi-dential candidate who will stand for all that cession in the platform with a vice presidential candidate who will stand for all that Bryan himself stands for. Bryan wants the candidates and the platform to fit one to the other with perfect harmony and consistency, but the convention may yield at one point or the other, and the question is which would be most agreeable to Bryan—to have a candidate coming up to his own ideals, or to have 16 to 1 in the platform and a man of antagonistic views on the ticket with him should—the choice be forced upon him. If it were known in advance that a man of views as radical as those held by Bryan would be put on the ticket with him there would be a strong disposition among the delegates to make amends to the east by omitting the fateful figures 16 to 1 without changing the meaning of the plank. The speculation as to the vice presidency is languid. As yet there is little in the gossip that has about it anything substantial. There is a pervading sentiment in favor of Hill, but it is not a strong sentiment. It is widespread, but is evidential tacking in energy. Within a small circle there is a desire to force him to the front in spite of his disinclination and the possible distaste Bryan might have to him as a running mate. But outside this small circle the friendliness for the New Yorker is not strong enough to assert itself against even a disinclination of Bryan Yorker is not strong enough to assert it-self against even a disinclination of Bryan to have Hill on the ticket. How Bryan Might Accept Hill.

The opinion is expressed by some that rather than sacrifice any of his cherished features of the Chicago platform, Bryan would accept Hill as a companion candidate on a radical platform with 16 to 1 and all the rest. But the incongruity of such

date on a radical platform with 16 to 1 and all the rest. But the incongruity of such an arrangement would be repugnant to Bryan's disposition, and it would not be comfortable for Hill to stand as a candidate on a platform which would sag under the weight of inconsistency.

The converse of this Hill suggestion is that if Towne is made the candidate for Vice President Hill may get something of the concession he wants in the platform. Against both these propositions is the stubborn fact that Bryan wants both the platform and the candidate to be consistent with his own position. If Towne had been born a democrat there would be no doubt of his nomination. He is universally regarded by the silver democrats as just the sort of man they should have on the ticket with Bryan, but many of the southern men think that democracy is hereditary and cannot be acquired late in life. These shy at the fact that Towne used to be a republican and has never been officially registered as a democrat. Against this prejudice stands the fact that the nomination of Towne will be come at most a necessity if there is any modification of the silver plank made, and that in him must be placed reliance to hold the allied forces together in order to secure the election of silver senators from several of the western states where the democrats cannot hope to elect by themselves. One thing that may make considerable impression on the southern delegates is that Towne is said to have the quantimous support of the Nebraska delegation in addition to that of Minnesota and unanimous support of the Nebraska dele-gation in addition to that of Minnesota and

Michigan, which will be solid, and others in the northwest. Shively Says He is Not a Candidate. Shively of Indiana, who from the first has attracted much attention and who eems to have as good a chance of nomination as any other in the field, insists that he is not a candidate and has no intention of becoming one. The Indiana delegation is going to meet and discuss the matter before any formal announcement is made as to what Shively would do if the nomination was tendered to him, but he has stated that he would not accept if nominated. Mr. Suizer is more in evidence than any other candidate. He says that there is no room for doubt that he will be nominated. One of the most curious things about the vice presidential talk is the persistent recurrence of Gorman's name in unexpected quarters as an available candidate. The friendly feeling toward Gorman, as in the case of Hill, is strongly in contrast with the hostile sentiment excited toward him among the extreme silver men in '96. This sentiment, however, offers nothing in the he is not a candidate and has no intention among the extreme silver men in 196. This sentiment, however, offers nothing in the way of practical concession to the political opinions of either Gorman or Hill. Aside from Towne, the man who is actually an avowed and aggressive candidate with something substantial behind him has not appeared as yet.

J. P. M.

The secret service officials of the treasur are trying to unravel a mysterious theft of bureau of engraving and printing. The weeks ago and was undoubtedly committed by an employed of the bureau. It was discovered by on of the counters in going over the sheets

Each note was for the value of \$10, and there were four notes on each sheet, mak ing the theft valued at \$80. The loss will not fall upon the government, but upon

not fall upon the government, but upon those who accepted the notes.

When the loss was first detected a search was made, as it was thought the two sheets had disappeared by accident. The notes were incomplete, and it was not believed that they could be passed. They were not numbered nor signed and did not contain the great scal. Despite this belief the notes were passed in the city and made their way back to the treasury, where they were refused on the ground that they were not currency of the country.

A thorough investigation is being made and will be pushed to the end.

nd will be pushed to the end It is stated that the stolen notes, despite their incomplete condition, were accepted by different banks of the city. The worst part is that no person seems to know from whom the notes were gotten.

Hydrographic Office Promotions. Promotions have been made in the hydro graphic office, Navy Department, as fol-

G. W. Littlehales, assistant, at \$2,500 hydrographic engineer at \$3,000; R. L. Lerch, nautical expert at \$1,800 to assistant at \$2,000; J. S. Stodder, nautical experat \$1,600 to assistant at \$1,800; James Page, nautical expert at \$1,600 to nautical exper nautcal expert at \$1,000 to nautcal expert at \$1,800; L. F. von Wimpffen, nautical expert at \$1,400 to nautical expert at \$1,000. A. Cleeves, compiler at \$1,200 to compiler at \$1,400; J. W. Freley, computer at \$1,000 to computer at \$1,200; Ghstav Herrle, chief draftsman at \$2,000 to chief draftsman at \$2,400; H. G. Brewer, draftsman at \$1,600 to draftsman at \$1,500; Gregor Noetzel draftsman at \$1,500 to draftsman at \$1,700 A. Klakring, draftsman at \$1,500 to drafts man at \$1,600; T. S. Parham, engraver at \$800 to engraver at \$1,600; L. B. Diggins apprentice engraver at \$700 to engraver at \$800; A. P. Blair, apprentice engraver at \$500 to apprentice engraver at \$400; Thos Devine, chief plate printer at \$1,300 to chief plate printer at \$1,300 to chief plate printer at \$100 to plate printer at \$700 to plate printer at \$600; S Thompson, helper at \$500 to helper at \$600 C. Jenkins, helper at \$500 to helper at \$600 C. Merkward, below at \$600 G. Markward, helper at \$469 to helper a \$500; H. D. Ruddiman, copyist at \$900 to assistant at \$1,000.

To Build the San Pedro Breakwater. The chief of engineers has approved the award of a contract with the California Construction Company for the construction of a breakwater at San Pedro, Cal., at its bid of \$2,375,000.

Ex-Mint Employe Arrested Chief Wilkle of the secret service ha been informed of the arrest at San Francisco of Fred A. Taylor, an old employe of the United States mint at that place. Tay-lor had been under suspicion some time He had on his person about \$200 worth of gold particles stolen while at work in the mint.

Harvey Perry has also been arrested in San Francisco on the charge of counter-feiting silver dollars.

headquarters were nearly all in order and Kansas headquarters took the cake. The Kansans rented a store room and fitted it up with gold and silver tinsel until it looks like a Turkish bazaar and th distor instinctively looks around for a lit-le Egypt and listens for the strains of the Hootche Kootchie. But the Kansans think t is great, a thing of beauty and a 200 rever. The Californians, determined to have the

ALL KINDS OF BOOMS

Plenty of Vice Presidential Timber in Evidence in Kansas City.

HAMILTON LEWIS IN EVIDENCE

ine Sulzer Backers Are Also Doing a Lively Turn.

SCENES IN HOTEL LOBBIES

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 2.-There are some vice presidential booms which are taken seriously, and there are some which are very funny, although the principals James Hamilton Lewis of Washington, he of the ginger-colored hirsute adornment the white spats and the expansive smile He is here with a boom, a more elaborate growth of whiskers and a more expansive mile than he sported in Washington when he served in Congress and was admired by

all the nation. Mr. Lewis has blown into town with a following of boomers who are persistently blowing his trumpet as a candidate. Mr. Lewis affects to be in earnest. He will gravely sit up and with a straight face tell of his strength and his followers will tell of his strength and his followers will tell of his capabilities as vice presidential timber. The only joke in his case is on him if he really thinks that anybody else thinks that he takes himself seriously.

Then there is Mr. Sulzer, that great democratic statesman, apostle of human liberty and repository of political wisdom. He, in fact, whose course in Congress was marked by such wisdom, persistency and ability. Mr. Sulzer dropped down from Lincoln last night, where he had been in conference with Mr. Bryan. He had a circus band to meet him at the depot and escort him to his hotel, where for several hours he was the proud recipient of the adulation of his enthus/astic followers who are rooting for the Bryan and Sulzer ticket.

Amos Cummings' Change of Heart.

Amos Cummings' Change of Heart. Somebody found Representative Amo-

town with a rival badge on. "Why, Amos, I thought you were for Sulzer?"

Sulzer?"

"Oh, Lord bless you, that was in Washington," said Amos. "We are in Kansas City now."

The New York Sulzer rooters are indefatigable, however. They have lusty lungs, unquenchable thirsts and a great command of east side language when speaking of their idol. They find Kansas City a lively place. The trip across was hard upon them, but when they struck the hills of this place their remarks were unfit for publication.

"I've lost two rolls of fat out of the back of me neck," said one of them at the top of a hill as he paused and mopped his brow. "Thanks be to glory dere is a beer saloon at

of a hill as he paused and mopped his brow. "Thanks be to glory dere is a beer saloon at the top of ivery hill, anyhow, or I'd never leave me hotel."

The Tammany men are tickled to death with the wide open town and the Sunday merry-go-round. They spent most of the day going into places to get a drink just because they were open, and when they struck the Sunday night theater they were more than delighted. They think this is the greatest town on earth and have been making some special studies of municipal government to be applied to New York if they get absolute swing there.

Sulzer After Hill's Scalp. Mr. Sulzer is making a great effort to kil the David B. Hill boom for the vice presidency. It is suspected that he would be willing to make a deal now to abandon his own glorious prospects for nomination if he could shut out Mr. Hill at the same time. This Mr. Sulzer is a great schemer and likewise a masterful politician, they say. Of course, we who know him so well

say. Of course, we who know have suspected in Washington would never have suspected The two most picturesque figures among The two most picturesque figures among the candidates whose booms are taken sericusly are Mr. Shively of iadiana and Mr. Towne of Minnesota. Mr. Shively is well remembered in Washington. While he was in Congress he married the beautiful daughter of Solicitor General Jenks and took her west. That's the only grudge Washington holds him.

He is a big, fine-looking fellow, towering above any crowd and wears a great brown

above any crowd, and wears a great brown slouch hat, a long brown coat, Indians stouch hat, a long brown coat, indiana Prince Albert style, and looks a typical westerner. He is magnetic, amiable and a good mixer. He has a large following, and the Pennsylvania delegation, since its arrival, has gone over to him, horse, foot and draggoon.

dragoon.

Chas. A. Towne of Minnesota is also re called in Washington. He lacks the dis-tinctive physical characteristics of Shively but he has a following which fairly worbut he has a following which fairly wor-ships him. Those silver republicans are remarkable for sticking together, however. Every time one of them sloughs off to the old party the remainder luddle closer to each other. They include some able poli-ticians, such as ex-Senator Fred Dubois of Idaho, who is a past master in the art. He is here and doing great work for the Towne boom.

Familiar Figures Present. The lobbies of the hotels are full of men well known in the party, some of whom have stepped out of the democratic pro cession from time to time, in its evolutions and countermarches. There's John Tarsney, to mention whose name is to recall a score of good stories and good times of former years in Congress. He is here and Mrs. John, who was ever the general same smooth-spoken lady who has always not have time to get himself. Here is Mr. Dockery, the sometime beto

noir of the department clerks, now prospective governor of Missouri. He has his eye on the Senate and may yet come back to resume his efforts in behalf of effective administration in the executive departments. Here is Sowden of Peansylvania, formerly a familiar figure in the lobby, with a big red polka dot hat band. Here is D. J. Campau of Michigan, who is

known wherever democracy is discussed. Rich and clever, he devotes his life to poli-tics and fine horses. He wants to run Buf-falo Bill for Vice President. He says the atter is a better and rougher rider than Roosevelt. A commanding figure in ever obby is Col. Richard J. Bright of Indians former sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. He finds that the name of Bright is still one to conjure with in Indiana, and he has been feted by the Indiana delegation. Col. Bright is in frequent conference with the lemocratic leaders, who consult him for his advice and experience.

State Delegations Installed.

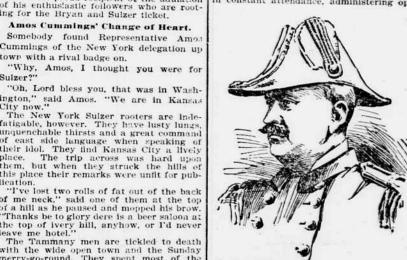
By Sunday night the state delegation

PASSED AWAY AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD SATURDAY. His Illness Was Brief and the Trouble Was Heart Disease-

His Record.

ADMIRAL PHILIP DEAD

Rear Admiral John W. Philip died sudienly Saturday afternoon in the commandant's house of the Brooklyn navy yard. The admiral's death was unexpected. He had been alling for some time from the offects of heart trouble, which until Saturday was not believed to be dangerous. On Thursday last he called in his barge at Snug Harbor, Staten Island, to visit some friends. On returning home that night he friends. On returning home that night he complained of feeling ill, and was at once put to bed. Medical Director James A. Hawke, surgeon of the yard, was called in. He diagnosed the case as heart trouble. This was kept from the admiral, but his family was informed. On Friday his condition grew worse, and Drs. West and Hall of Brooklyn were called in for consultation. About noon yesterday Admiral Philip complained of suffering great pain in the chest, and Drs. Rigg and Hawke of the navy yard were summoned. They remained in constant attendance, administering opi-



tes and oxygen to help respiration, which has becoming difficult. At 1 o'clock Capt t. H. West telegraphed to Washington that ne admiral was dangerously ill and not ex ected to live. Shortly before his death the pected to live. Shortly before his death the admiral again complained of excessive pain in the chest. He was wholly conscious at the time. He was raised in bed to make him more comfortable, lying on his side. After being turned he remained so quiet that the attendants became alarmed. They examined the admiral and found that he was dead. This was at 3:15 o'clock. His wife, his son Woodward, and his sister, Mrs. Wheelock, and her son, stood beside him when he passed away. Another son away. Another son

him when he passed away. Another son. Barrett Philip, in business in Boston, and who had been telegraphed for, did not arrive until too late.

Capt. West at once telegraphed the news of the admiral's death to Secretary of the Navy John D. Long. Secretary Long replied as follows:

"Inexpressibly shocked to

plied as follows:
"Inexpressibly shocked to hear of the death of Admiral Philip, a faithful servant of God and of his country. He was one of the true heroes of the American navy. See that every honor is done him. Convey my profound sympathy to Mrs. Philip, to whom I have written." I have written."

The death of Rear Admiral Philip removes from the United States navy one of the bravest and most popular men in the

In the Spanish-American war, as captain of the Texas, Admiral Philip made himself famous for his part in the sea fight at Santiago. It was his ship which, with the help of the Oregon, ran ashore the Almirante Oquendo of Admiral Cervera's squadron, and when the Oregon darted in pursuit of the fleet Cristobal Colon Capt Philip and his Texas were left to destroy the Oquendo. Before long the Spaniard's colors came down. Almost at the same instant an explosion rent the blazing Oquendo. The Americans, flushed and excited with triumph and victory, broke into a wild cheer at the sight. It was then that Admiral Philip proved himself the generous victor that he was when he uttered the since historic words: "Don't cheer, boys; the poor devils are dying."

Rear Admiral Philip was born in Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., on August 26, 1840. At the age of system be extended.

Rear Admiral Philip was born in Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., on August 26, 1840. At the age of sixteen he entered the Naval Academy as an appointee from New York. At the academy he was ari associate of Dewey and Sampson. He was graduated in 1861 and at once attached to the sloop Marlon. In 1862 he was commissioned a lieutenant. During the civil war he served on various vessels of the blockading squadron, and was present on the monitor Montauk, in 1863, at the bombardment of Fort Sunter.

ment of Fort Sumter.

At the close of the war he went to the China station as executive of the Wachusett, from where he was transferred as ex-ecutive to the Hartford. He served on the Richmond of the European squadron f 1869 to 1872, and while he was her ex-tive she had the reputation of being 1869 to 1872, and while he was her executive she had the reputation of being the best drilled ship in the navy, and surpassed all other vessels of the squadron in competitive drills. In 1874 he was commissioned a commander, and in 1889 a captain. In 1890 he took command of the steel cruiser Atlanta. A year later he was appointed general inspector of the construction and later to the command of the cruiser New York. When the Spanish-American war broke out he was appointed to the battle ship Texas. He was ordered to the Brooklyn navy yard on January 15, 1889, and on March 3 of last year was promoted to rear admiral.

Capt. John A. Leieune has been ordered to

ake charge of the recruiting districts of Massachusettts and Maine. First Lieut. J. C. Breckinridge has been

ssigned to the navy yard at League Island, Pa., for duty. Capt. E. R. Lowndes has been granted one World's Mercantile Marine Congres Mr. E. T. Chamberlain, commissioner of

navigation, has been designated by French authorities as member of the honorary committee, headed by Casimir Perier, ex-president of the French republic, under gress on the world's mercantile marine be held in Paris beginning August 4.

Secretary Hay at His Desk. Secretary Hay was again at his day, feeling somewhat better.

## eclare that a state of war exists, United States is not likely to lead the way in a contrary policy, unless there is a great change in the situation.

Minister Wu Cancels an Engagement. Minister Wu of China will today write to the persons in charge of the 4th of July celebration in Philadelphia and cancel his engagement to speak there on that occasion. His reason for this action will be the uncertainty of conditions in his country, and the fact that he cannot anticipate what alarming news, whether well founded

what alarming news, whether well founded or not, may be sent to this country from now until the time he had arranged to address an American audience on July 4. To a Star reporter today Mr. Wu said he had not received any protest against speaking in Philadelphia from any one. He had accepted the invitation conditionally, it being understood that his engagement